LECTURE BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN. Last Friday evening, Rev. E. H. Chapin delivered a lecture in the Congregational Church, Fourth street. here was a fair audience in attendance. The subject of the reverend gentleman's discourse was the "Life of John Hampden." He commenced by saying that there have been many persons whose names have great influence in history, but when we search their biographies we often find that there is a lack of striking incident. They have oftentimes identified themselves with and led their cause. This was the case with John Hampden. He was born in 1594, of a wealthy English family nearly related to that of Cromwell. He entered Magdale College, and was distinguished for scholarship. He commenced the study of the law in 1613, and was a member of Parliament in 1620-21. This was the last Parliament but one—that of 1622 and 1623—during the life of James the First. Hampden was distinguished for literary attainments, and for a flowing courtesy to all men. The period when he entered public life was a most remarkable one—the spirit of liberty was abroad, and the people were already arrysed against the king. In reference to the growth of this spirit in England, the speaker said that the liberal party in England was the middle class—the bill and bow men in the front ranks of battle, and the gallant foresters of the green wood. They had, to a certain exteat, the right of preventing excess of taxation, as no tax could be levied without the consent of the Commons, speaking through Parliament. But, at this period, the people were almost without a lies. The wars of York and Lancaster had thinned the nobles, and there was hardly any check upon the sovereign. commenced the study of the law in 1613, and was a Therefore, the princes of the Todor line released with almost regal power. But the spirit of meeling gence was abroad. The press sprang forth into ligat —commerce and manufactures became a power in the realm. The Commons were not altogether pliant however, under Elizabeth; but she knew how to govern them. Though a woman she was "every inch a ting;" and she was succeeded by James, who was a coward, a despot, and a pedant. When James mounted the throne the people were not well disposed to wards him. He attempted to force his prerogative no in them, and was unsuccessful. His first Parlament (that of which Hampden was a member.) was a most powerful one. It issued a protest which breaths the true spirit of freedom. Liberty was abroad—but the man and the hour had not come, and James died in peace. During this time Hampden was in the front ranks of those who supported the people's rights. Charles the First was not so much to blame as his ancestors. Like Louis XVI., he mat the waves of popular opinion when they were breast high, and was carried away by them. We cannot help feeling a little pride at the manner of conducting this revolution and the French. The system of tactics was exhausted before the sword was resorted to. There were many men in Parlament in whom we cannot admire; but from their work came much of good, and by it thousands of people now live in perfect therety to sneer at them. The lecturer gave a glance at the first and second Parliaments of Charles the First—the speech of Hampden against the forced lean, his imprisonment, and his return to Parliament in triomph. Then can ea dark period of eleven years, when Charles ruled with absolute power. At this time Hampden related, with absolute power.

The lecturer gave a glance at the first and second farliaments of Charles the First—the speech of Hampden against the free of lean, his imprisonment, and his return to Parliament. Humpden resisted—joined issue with the king, and though defeated at law he gained the victory. Even the royal independent with the kin novater. If such is the case, the Revolution must be an innovation. But the cause of liberty has suffered much from ill used victories. It must be the result of gradual growth, and the best sort of free-dom comes out of a fusion of conservatism and radi-calism. The speaker closed with a most eloquents percration to the memory of Hampden.

Foreign Travel.

LECTURE OF JAMES L. FIRLDS, BEFORE THE BROOK-LYN ATBENEUM LAST EVENING.

The lecture before the Brooklyn Atheneum last Wednes day was by James T. Fields, Exq., of Boston. His subject was, "Preparation for Foreign Travel" Mr. Fields may ! regarded as one of the most accomplished travellers of the present day; but he frankly confessed that when he made his dest tour to Europe he started as little familiar with what was necessary for his proper advantage and enjoyment as the veriest tyro among those now listening to What he was to say, therefore, embraced, "not so much his connrels, at experiences, which taught him." If to Mr. Fields a special preparation were necessary, before setting out to observe the scenes of ancient civilization, it will readily be conceded by those who are acquainted with that gentleman that there are few to whom it is not altogether indispensivie. With The following presentles and resolutions concerning the write year advantage of the most generous culture—a general favorite in the most intelligent and polished society of this country—familiar as a student with the trait was at least enumanies of interactive and an accordance of the country—familiar as a student with the trait was at least enumanies in this country—familiar as a student with the trait was at least enumanies in this country—familiar as a student with the requiring his special case were passage tickes, passages every advantage of the most generous culture-a gen-

events had time and place—this is to enjoy to the top of year beat the magic of the poet's mind. One of our own great statemen, that whem no one living knows better han ne haw every hidden or dissevered beauty of Shahapeare, while in other lauls is raid to have gone about with a searching glance for every pot hallowed by the poet's genius which came in his path of travel. One who had the high privilege to be with him in his rambles about Eggland—himself one of the most honored of the living writers of Europe—poke thus said the lecturer, "in my own hearing, of our great patriot new lying in his new made grave by the side of the sounding sea. "I have seen, said he. 'all the prominent members of that splendid galaxy which shose so proucly eminent during the trial of Warren Hastings—Burke Fox, Sheridan, these see have beheld in all tasir majesty of genius. But I have seen another and a kindred spirit, during my old age, whose presence filled and as tisfied my imagination more than all or any of these whose forms I have just recalled—a man who, had he been born in Eegland, would have founded a peerage, and taken his seat laghest met the throne. A few years aco I saw Daniel Webster, standing at the grave of Shuk speare, and heard him solemnly recite, as we stood in Stratford Church, Hamlet's solloquy on immortality! The most splendid specimen of nower and dignity these walking this planet! saw bedde the tomb of that most majestic monarch of mind. As your great countryman reverently uncovered that noble fore-lead, and gasted with a look fraught with the deepest meaning on the hallowed ahrine before us, I thought that never he'ore, those the Bard of Avon died, had his grave been looked on by a more commanding spirit. That, indeed, was no common ground proven able and illustions companion, "show works lead ne to believe he could have seen that sight and done it just ice in the representation—and that man was Misnael Argelo ''' We regret that we have not spare for a literal report of this entire lecture, so admirable for

MEECAPTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
The Rev. Samuel Osgood lecture: last evening under fore a large audience. Subject-"Our old men and our young men; or, what is the new generation to do?" He spoke substantially as fo lows:-Let us start fair, and try spote substantially as fo lows:—Let us start fair, and try to gate the relationship between sge and youth. Soma of our young men have very old heads, and some of our old men have very young heels. Yet ags and youth are ever with. Define the terms as we choose we have both always among os, and upon them insportant issues hang. Old wen ought not to dreak in despondency, nor young osen oraw in conceit. No life ever realizes all its early dreams. Every one is probably marked by some leading disappointment. They who have been happy in their time who the stopped growing. Such men are always false to their experience, especially in our country, where progress is not only the law of wisdom, but the law of preservation. Thus, with us, constant growth is the only prudence—progress is the only conervation. Those who shut up Gadlies for asying that the earth moved, struck a harder blow at their own church that every fresh growth is from an old seed. The youth that is most whely reversalls is the most whely progressive. If our Young America has ocined a word for part radicalism. Extremen met, and young flightly is a true son of old forgy himself. Overstrained ranicalism is very likely to end in ultraconservation. But where there is flial reversesce on the part of youth towards age both parties are gainers. Tals is our cherrful philosophy of the relationship between age and youth, and we should try to make it practical. From the outer of most produced any new thories in philosophy of government, but every makes in his power. Our young men must affirm the old surprise depoints which existed the five to the many to the few. We have not produced any new thories in philosophy of government, but every measure in his power. Our young men must affirm the old surprise and espoints which existed the five to the range of the five and provides of the five of the surprise of the parties of the parties of the surprise of the parties o to grate the relationship between age and youth. of our young men have very old heads, and some of our old med have very young heels. Yet age and youth are

he treate do something, so it is with a nation. Our speciality is peculiarly practical. In our windom and in our fly we believe that if a man has an idea he mant carry that idea out into practica. The lecturer concluded with a jew elequent remarks upon the hopes of A merica in the fu une, are they gottom memories in the past.

Political Intelligence. Political Intelligence.
The Worselet Transcript contains the remenstrance of twelve bundred and fourteen of the citizent of Worselet against te repeat of the Missouri compromise. Among the signess are Gwernor Wassburs, John Daris, Levi Lincein, and A. H. Bulbeh. The remonstrants say:— We can regard the bill offered to the Sanate as nothing less than deliberate proposition to break down, by a positive act of leguin ion, an existing and legitimate burrier against the extension of sharory into the Territories proposed to be as ablished."

Governor Johnson, of Tennesses, ordered an election on the 9th of March, to fill the vacancy in the Fernassa-delegation occasioned by the death of Hon. Browkin Campbell. The candidates were A. Modleha dem. and A. G. Warkins, N. G. Taylor, W. F. Anderson, and A. A. Kyle, whigs. A dem erat has probably been elected in consequence of the division of the whig vote.

The Pittsburg Feet says the election of Saustor Cooper as President of the Sunberg and Eric Railroad Company, and his acceptance of the office, renders it probable that he will resign his a at in the United States comment.

The following preamble and resolutions concerning the organization of new Territories were introduced in the

The following preamble and resolutions concerning the organization of new Territories were introduced in the Levislature of Wisconsin on the lat instant:—

Whereas, our public lands are the common heritage of the people of the Union, sed simply held by the general government as trustee for the sinthful gardismulup and distribution of the same; and whereas, the question of introducing human slavery into our free Turritorias has been reopened and forced upon the attention of the country by the introduction of a bill into the United State Senate, providing for the organization of the Territory of Nebracks, said bill containing provisions permitting the introduction of slavery therein, and tweeter, the general government has no constitutional provision sermitting the introduction of slavery therein, and depending solely upon local legislation for lite arise, and depending solely upon local legislation for its existence, and depending solely upon local legislation for its existence, and thereas, constitutional obligations, Indiana phillication, and whereas, constitutional obligations, Indiana phillication of a savery therein. Therefore, one less simple it ally than they must freeven inhibit the introduction of a savery therein. Therefore, Resolved, by the Assembly, the Sonate concurring. That our Senature and Representatives in Congress be urgently requested to use all constitutional emissions to prevent the passage by Congress of any bill which may even remotely permit the introduction of establishment of slavery within the Territory of Nebracks, or other Territory belonging to the United States.

RECTION OF STATE OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia proceeded, on the 9th inst., to the election of State officers, when the following generation of the content of the Peniteditary was not filled, the election being postpouch to a subsequent day.

A House Bloww up By Gas.—A boarding house

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Commercial and Agricultural Prospects

The following abstract of the despatch of Sir Gas pard Le Marchant, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, to the Duke of Newcastle, upon the resources of that province, will be found well worth a perusal:-

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, Oct. 28, 1853.

My Lord Duks,—During the year and a half that
I have administered the government of this province
I have endesvered to make myself acquainted with
its industrial resources and maritime and agricultural capabilities.
With the Blue Book sent home in 1852, I trans

with the Blue Book sent home in 1852, I transmitted the statistical returns for 1851, collected under an act of the Legislature. Without recapitulating what these include, I shall do myself the honor to call your lordship's attention to a few interesting facts, and comparative statements, which will serve to illustrate the actual sondition of this colony.

I am happy to be enabled to report that it has entirely recovered from the depression occasioned by the potato rot, and by the deraugements which recent changes in the commercial system of the empire at first occasioned. All the great interests of the province exhibit revived activity. Its simples—agricultural produce, tish, coal, gypsum, cordwood, lumber, and new vessels—command high prices. The population are fully employed; and the revenue, collected under a tariff the lowest on this continent, steadily increases, yielding not only all that is required to defray the expenses of the government, but a large surplus for the protection of the flaberies, the encouragement of agriculture, the maintenance of schools, and for internal improvements of various kinds.

In Canada the advalorem duty on imports is 124 per sent; in New Brunswick it ranges from 74 to 80 per cent; but in Nova Scotia it is only 64 per cent on the same description of articles.

In 1849 the revenue was £54.179 11 4 sterling. In 1852, in sterling, £3,039 7 2.\* And the three quarters of 1853, the accounts for which have been closed, show that this increase will be maintained.

The following is a summary of the importations at the ferty-three different ports in Nova Scotia in the year 1852. We have abridged it from the original, which particularizes in detail the value of merchandise entered at each port:—

merci	-	me critica as cases possi-	Value.
Impos	ten f	rom Great Britain	£427.632 8 0
4.			264,979 9 0
66		United States	347.543 19 0
"		other countries	163,819 14 0
AE	umn	nary of exports in the same y	
			Value.
Export	ted t	o Great Britain	£62,675 19 0
14	**	British colonies	
			585 219 10 4
- 64	**	United States	207 849 17 0
100		Beitiger Generalises	

of all these colonies, collectively, was, in that year, 252,832 tons, while that of Nova Scotia alone reached as high as 141,083 tons.

During the six years which have clapsed since 1846 the growth of this branch of industry has been most granifying. At the close of the last year, 1852, the number of vessels registered in this province, and actually employed in conducting its fishery, commerce, and carrying trade, had increased to 2,843, with a tempage of 189,083, showing an increase in six years of 860 vessels and 47,900 tons.

That Nova Scutia is destined, at no distant day, to be one of the largest ship owning countries in the world, is apparent from the status already ashieved. She owns now nearly one-third as much tomage as France. She beats the Austrian empire by 2,400 vessels, and by 69,000 tons, and owns 116,000 tons of shipping more than Belgium. She beats the Two Sicilies by 38,449 tons; Prussia by 90,783. Holland, which once contested the supremacy of the seas with England, now owns but 72,640 tons of shipping more than this, one of her smallest colenies; and Sweden, with a population of three millions, only beats Nova Scotia in shipping by 36,927 tons.

But the comparison which Nova Scotia bears to the United States, taken separately or collectively, is quite as striking. By regreene to the following ta-

United States, taken separately or collectively, is quite as striking. By reference to the following table, it will appear, that of all the republican States and Territeries, included in the confederation, the tonnage of but six exceeds that of Nova Scotia:

Maine. Trat.

191.805 Penesylvania 391.723

Massachusetta 761.705 Maryland 206,247

New York 1. D4 831 Luwisans 261.171

Upon the three last judging from the activity displayed in our shipyards, we shall press closely by the end of 1853, while nothing is more certain than that we shall outstrip them in a few years. Maine and Massachusetts, the great centres of New England compresse and of the first shall outstrip them. and Massachusetts, the great centres of New England commerce, and of the fishery, still are far in advance of Nova Scotia, and with the Empire State of New York, of course she pretends to no comparison; but it should be borse in mind, that the loyalists who retired to this Province at the revolution, left all their property behind them; and that Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, had a floorishing commerce, and owned a large amount of tonnage, before the British founders of this colony had a single sail upon the ocean.

the ocean.

The following table will show to your lordship how largely each of the other States and Territories are beaten by Nova Scotia. It is true that some of them are inland countries, but as most of those lie along the shores of the great lakes or of navigable rivers, perhaps the comparison which I am bound to institute may abate a little of the arregance with which the citizens of the Republic are apt to challenge rivalry with all the world:

	Valry with all the world:-	189,083 to:s.
	New Hampshire 24 806	Alabama 28.533
	Verment 6.657	Masissippt 1,451
j	Rhode Islau 1 41 049 Connections 125,488	Texas 7,120
1	New Jerrey 96 184	Kentucky 11,816
	District of Columbia, 23 197	illsrourt 37.861
١	Vi giris 72 (58	(hio 60,838
1	North Cero ina 57,601	Michigan 40,315
1	South Carolina 46 735 Georgia 25,785	Wire hain 6 931 Oregon 1.053
٠	W	Principal trac succession when

South Carolisa. 46 735 Wice usin 6 935 Georgia 23,755 Oragon 1.063 Florica 9 869 Canterofa 106 627 If we take the United States collectively the comparison is still more curious. Assuming, from their latest statistical returns, that their population is 25,000,000, and their tonnage 4,138,439, this would give something over one ton of shipping to every six of the population. Now, taking the population of Nova Stotia at 300,000, and its tonnage at 189,083, this gives but a trifle less than two tons of shipping for every three of the population.

Who can set bounds to the maritime expansion of a people who have done all this in a hundred years? The agricultural capabilities of this province are also very great, and I have endeavored to turn attention to them by taking a personal interest in the pursuits of husbandry—by encauraging cattle shows, and by the importation of the best breeds from England.

and by the importation of the best breeds from England.

It is not necessary for me to d well upon the nature of the soils or the aspects of the soeacry of this Province. These will be found described with sufficient accuracy in Sir John Harvey's report for 1849. But, as it has become so much the custom, on both sides of the Atlaude, to wonder at the extraordinary capabilities and advancement of the United States, and to institute comparisons with them unfavorable to the British North American Provinces, I may be pardoned for calling your lordship's attention to a few facts, which prove that while the Nova Scotians, taken man for man, are outstripping their republican neighbors on the ocean, their country is far in advance of many of the States in the production of the necessaries of life by the successful cultivation of the soil.

With the wheat growing countries which surround

With the wheat growing countries which surround With the wheat growing countries which surround the great lakes, whether on the British or the American side of the line, Nova Scotia is not to be compared. She does not raise her own bread, but while one barrel of her mackarel will purchase two barrels of flour, she can always afford to buy what she requires. It is curious, however, to discover that, even as a wheat growing country, she beats five of the New England States, and trained of the more recently softly that is the same permanent. tied States and Territories.

Wheat raised in Nova Scotia in 1851, 297,157 bushels.

when trained in Nove 8-min is 1813, 137, 137 traineds.

\*\*Nave of Maise.\*\* 200. 200 trained in 117.25 Nove Managastra.\*\* 117.26 Minasotta Territory, 1. 197. 200 Case Maise.\*\* 117.26 Case Maise.\*\* 11

The political condition of Nova Scotia, as your lordship is well aware, is quite as much advanced as its industrial. The province enjoys, in common with Canada and New Branswick, the full developewith Canada and New Branswick, the full developement of representative institutions. Each branch of the Legislature is guided by British precedents. In the couris the law and practice of England university prevail. The press is free, and even its liveationsness is unrestrained by any check unfamiliar to the inbabitants of the mother country. The public servants hold their offices by tenures sanctioned by imperial practice, and the modes of administration, while they secure to the Queen's representative the aid of a Parliamentary majority, and of able men to preside over the public departments, leave him free to discharge the duties which he owes to her Majesty, by the constitutional exercise and preservation of all the prerogatives of the crown. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Gaspard Lemanchart.

Right Honorable His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

(Signed) J. Gaspard Lemandam.
Right Honorable His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Descent upon Gamblers in Boston—Thirtyfour Captured.

[From the Boston Be. Feb 6]

A descent, à la Tukey, was made upon two
houses on Saturday night, when thirty-four gamblers
were caught, all engaged in their vocation. The
plan of captare was directed by the Deputy Chief of
Police, Mr. Eston, and twenty four of his picked
men. The first descent was upon the Parker House,
Avery street, kept by —. This was about eleven
o'clock. So quietly were the operations pushed on
that the gamblers were taken by surprise—all at
the gamblers, intently chaking props. Thirteen
were captured. Some endeavored to make their es
cape, but it was useless. There was not an avenue
where the police did not stand. Their names, as
given by the parties, are as follows:—Samuel D.
Parker, John Jones, Geo. Parker, Napo'con Bonaparte, John F. Keheler, Owen Riley, Wm. Tell,
Thos. Fitzzerald, Thomas Clark, Peter Muldoon,
Timothy Sulivan, Alfred Sanderd, Howard Fuller.
Of course, these names are fithtious. There is,
however, so little humor in "putting on," under the
circumstances, such rames as Samuel D. Parker,
Napoleon Bonsparte, Wm. Tell, and others. The
parties, after having been paired off and ironed,
were marched to the Boyiston watchhouse
The second descent was upon the "Oriental
Saloun," on Washington street, near Eliot. So rapid
and noiseless were the movements of the police at
that place that every gambler was also nabbed,
twenty-one in number. There names, as rendered,
are as follows:—
William Roggles, John Brown, William H. Coley,
Thomas H. Anderson, Charles Jerdan, William
Short, William Johnson, John Wilson, Henry Wilkins, Cvarles Cornat, John Thompson, Samuel Day,
John Spriggin, John Rogers, John Hunting, Titus
A. Peep, George Waldson,

which the operation was carried through, the break up determination that is being manifested to break up the gaming salcons in our city, the number of which is at present alarming'y large, beyond all former tien.

Interesting Ceremonies in Mexico

Intersection Consequence of the Goussian Consequence of the Consequence o

" " 4h " 12th, eight " " 5th " 14th, nine " . " 6th " 16th, ten " You will see by the above statement that there is

a fault somewhere in the Post Office Department. Yours respectfully, Тесимяен, Mich., Jan 25, 1854. DEAR SIR-I have for the last year taken your daily Herald, being anxions (and now more so than usual,) to obtain early and frequent intelligence uch as is communicated by your enterprising and valuable paper, at this present interesting and exciting crisis in public affairs, both domestic and foreign. But I bave been greatly disappointed—not because your paper has lost any thing of its high merits as a public journal, but simply because I cannot get it until it is a week old, and I have beard all the news from some other source. I can and do travel from bere to New York in thirty six hours, and this is all the time necessary for the mail; yet owing to the gross carelessness and neglect of the New York Office, I seldom get a paper or letter until it is from five to seven days old. The reason is that my nations and letters are mostly sent from the New York office to Detroit; the consequence of which is that they come from New York directly through this place, and are carried on in the Detroit mall bags sixty miles beyond here, partly by stage; and after an absence of some time (three days) they are returned back again, and finally when they have become almost worthless, reach their destination. Now, we are situated here upon a line of railroad connected with New York and only about one hour and a half from Toledo, and if the postmaster at New York caused his clerks to do their duty and place matter mailed to this place in the Toledo mail bags, instead of the Detroit, we should always get our letters and papers in about two days, sometimes less. I have written to the postmaster at New York a very civil letter, stating the grievance, but it does no good, and my letters and daily Harallo continue to pass by me for Detroit every day, and thus I am deprived of all benefit of your paper, for which I have to pay, together with the postage, for transporting it in such manner as to render it worthless. I suppose the Post Office at New York knows, certainly it ought to know, the railroad routes in Michigan and the proper distributing offices for them; but they manifestly take no further trouble in the matter than to send our mails somewhere out West. No doubt you s uch as is communicated by your enterprising and valuable paper, at this present interesting and ex-

The Turf.

Time, 228—3:24—2:38—2:38/—2:37.

RIOT IN LLINOIS—ONE MAN KILLED—2 Oness Dargerscusty Workers — We learn that ag an teck place at Dandee, in Kane county on Wednes night last, between a resident of that township, and Moore, and a party of Irlah laborers. Moore had lease part of his premises as a saloun, occupying with family the remainder of the house. Becoming wear the slass of customers and their drunken revole that y characteristic of his tenants. he made an attempt to them out and unesseded in doing so on Wednesday ming. At this the Irish were earaged, and returnee at ocked P. M. having sollected a party, armed with geloba and missiles. Their first proceeding was to den ish all the windows of the assund story, through withey site-harged their first mar two balls pleced headboard of the bed is which Moore and his wife wise-ping. The party them retired to a grogery on other side of the Fox river. Moore in the meantime are and summoning assistance, with his party secreted the selves in a building directly opposite his own, to await return of these-aniants, who were soon after heard reasing the river. As they came near and resumed their rate. As triannan named O'Brien fell dead; others were badly wounded. The gasg immediately mod, carried their rient that selves with them. The idey the Sheriff and his officers in witted a rearch for intera but they cluded all discovery until Friday.

per cent; Illinois Central Privilege Bonds fell off 1 per o Crystal Palsce, 2; Nicaragua Transit, &; New York of tral Railroad Bonds, &. Cumberland Company advar & per cent; New York Central Railroad, &; Mich Bonthern Railroad, &; Eric Railroad, &; Halem, &; 1 wich and Worcester, &; Reading Railroad, &; Had Railroad, &. These fluctuations are frregular, and do indicate any permanent movement either way. They caused entirely by the unsettled state of the mar and stocks are not forced out by exigencies of holder

The Reading Railroad brought down 18,670 tons of clast week, making a total of 213,601 tons, against 190 for the same time last year.

for the same time last year.

The State canals of Pennsylvania are to be opened the lat of March—a little more than two weeks from present time. This will give an early start to the warding business and the spring trade.

We learn from the report of the President of the Agrey Valley Railroad that the estimated cost of the tire road, including rolling sock, depot grounds, right way, and all other expenses, is \$5,571,800 of which there has been provided, as follows:—

CITY TRADE REPORT

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11—6 P. M.

ASHIS—Were startingly dealt in to day, at \$5 50
pearls and \$5 \$7% for pole, per 100 lbs.

BRADEUTER —Flour was less active, and 6 % o. a 12
per bbla. cheaper. the day's sales were confined to 11,
bbla., ordinary to choice State at \$8 37% a \$9 06
mixed to fancy Western at \$9 06% a \$9 25; and of
kinds at propertients fighters. Canadian was in dem
at \$8 75, but held at \$8 \$7% a \$9. There have b
1,500 bbls. Scuthern dispensed of at \$9 12% a \$9 37%
mixed to straight; \$9 81% a \$9 50 for favorite,
\$9 02% a \$10 50 for favor, per bbl. Have
extra was rare, and worth \$11 per bbl.
four was unaltered. About 200 bbls. Jersey comes
realized \$4 50. Wheat was in rather better request.
day's sales included 8 390 buchels fair Southern wh
part at \$2 12%; 2 00 do red, at \$2 02; and 1,160 %
see white, at \$2 35. Rys and barley were tractive \$1
and Western cats were more treely offered and obtules
at 53 a 160 per buchel. Corn was in pretty brick dems
but less valuable. The day's sales amounted to \$4
bunbels, at \$1 01 as 11 03 for Jersey and old mixed
were; \$1 03 a \$1 05 for New Southern white and yell
and \$1 04 a \$1 06 for round white and yellow, per bac
(DYPEE.—Sales transpired of 10; packages Java,
17 %; and 2,160 bars Rio, at 11% at 11% per 15.
COTTON.—The cay's asless were confined to \$25 bales
follows: For export, 148 bales; home use, \$55; and
speculation, 97. Market dull at ½0 a \$36, per 15. dee
from Meady's quotations.

FRIGHTS —To Liverpool, 5,000 bushels of corn were
suped in bulk at 12% (1; and 25 000 to 80,000 bushels
bags, at \$12 d a 13 4%; and 8 000 do, in a \$16 tisky-wess
126; and 70 to 800 bales of cotton were engaged,
compressed, at 5 16d. For flour is, was asked. To 1
dos, 175 tiscree beef were engaged at 45s; and 8
bushels wheat in bags, at 16d. To Haver, flour wa\$60: wheat at 24c; and rice at \$12. Rates to Califo
at 60c a 65c

Hay —We heard that 1,200 bales river ware purcha
at 57(a a 90c, for shipment, and \$1 for local use,
100 lbs.

Line —Bockins dwellow in and \$1 f

100 he.

1100 — There were 80 tons Scotch pig disposed of, at per ton, 6 months.

1110 — Reckinnd was inactive, at \$1 for common, \$1 40 for lensp per bbl.

Ons — Whale and aperm were unaltered. Sales hem effected of 150 bankets office, at \$3 51 ½, and 11, gallons lineed, at 710, a 75c; other kinds were charged.

Thouseness.— Pork was not very brisk. The day's options consisted of 500 bblis new at \$15 87 ½ for mess, \$13 62 ½ for pr me, per bbl. Cutnerats and becomes ed as last noticed. The day's transactions in lard braced 250 bbls fair to prime at 10½c, a 10½c, and kegs prime at 11½c, per ib. The sales of beef reac 500 bbls, at buoyant prices. Beef hams were purchate the textent of 700 bbls, extent, at \$15 3, and 100 b State, at \$13 per bbl. Butter and cheese have not var. Hex.—The market has been active during the wand prices have advanced ½c. The entire sales of week amounted to about 2,000 throse, at 4½c, a 5½c. Stoaps.—The day's business embraced 300 hds. O lense, at 4½c, a 5½c, and 50 bores white Havens.

SERIS.—Seme 77 bble, clover changed hance, available per lb.

A. B. per galler,